

RICHMOND POSTOFFICE

Mr. Lamb Confident of Having Omnibus Bill Amended.

MAY BE DONE IN SENATE

Mr. Rixey Had an Amendment to Navy Bill Adopted Which Will Work Big Saving to the Government.

(By Walter Edward Harris.)

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20.—Representative Lamb is quite hopeful of getting an amendment put on the omnibus public buildings bill allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to select a site for the Richmond postoffice and pay therefor the sum of \$175,000. He saw Chairman Mercer, of the Committee on Public Buildings, again to-day with reference to allowing the amendment to be put on. Mr. Mercer did not commit himself, but he would not say positively that he would not allow it to be done.

It is probable, however, that if the bill is amended in the particular indicated it will have to be done in the Senate. The idea is prevalent in the House that the Senate will add a number of amendments, "load down" the bill with additional appropriations, as the Congressmen term it, so they oppose putting on such amendments in the House now. So it may be that an amendment of the nature of the one proposed by Captain Lamb will be added in the Senate and concurred in by the House.

Representative Maynard is endeavoring to have added to the bill an amendment providing for the appropriation of the additional sum of \$10,000 for the purchase of a site for a new postoffice building in Portsmouth. He thinks he will have to have the amendment put on in the Senate and have the House concur, if he gets what he wants.

But there is not a very good chance that either Mr. Lamb or Mr. Maynard will succeed in their efforts.

Representative Lamb was busy to-day getting signatures to a petition to the Speaker requesting that the Otter bill, prohibiting the giving away of coupons in manufacturing tobacco, be allowed to have a hearing at this session. Mr. Lamb said he had secured nearly 200 signatures to the paper. A great many Republicans have signed it. There is strong probability that the bill will come up Monday or Tuesday. In case the bill is brought up there is every reason to believe it will pass.

Mr. Rixey has succeeded in having a most important amendment put on the naval appropriation bill which will result in a large annual saving to the government. The amendment provides for an expenditure of \$50,000 in extending the government works at the Indian Head proving ground to enable the government to manufacture its own powder. The powder now used in the tests of new guns is purchased at 80 cents a pound. The government can manufacture it at a cost of 40 cents a pound. The saving to the government will amount to \$400,000 a year.

The committee of conference on the Philippine coinage bill has accepted the bill which passed the Senate a day or two ago. The Senate bill was the same as that which was reported by the Insular Committee of the House, but which Representative Jones, of Virginia, leading the Democratic minority, and twenty-eight Republicans, succeeded in defeating, and substituting therefor a bill which the Republicans of the Insular Committee turned down. The Senate committee recommended the bill which the House passed, and passed practically the bill reported to the House. The Senate bill, however, contained a provision authorizing the President to appoint a commission to study the coinage of the Philippines from other silver-using countries, to fix a ratio at which silver is to be maintained in the countries and possessions of the countries represented by the commissioners. The committee of conference struck out this feature.

Representative Jones succeeded in having consideration of the conference report postponed until Tuesday. He told me today he should make a day for the bill which originally passed the House, but he admitted he did not think the chances of its passage were good. A number of Republicans who voted for the bill when it passed the House have told him they could not stand the pressure and would have to vote for the measure reported from the conference committee.

Hon. John S. Barbour, of Culpeper, was at the Capitol to-day. Mr. Barbour is here looking up some matters in the Library, and will remain several days.

RECOMMENDS THAT TREATY BE RATIFIED

(By Associated Press.)

HAVANA, February 20.—The Committee on Foreign Relations this afternoon submitted to the Senate its report recommending the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with the United States without amendment. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

The report urges ratification because it says while Cubans might desire still more favorable relations with the United States, the treaty as a whole unquestionably favors the interests of Cuba. The report adds that while it would be a great advantage if sugar and tobacco received greater reductions in the United States, the economic conditions prevailing there prevent a further reduction on these products.

It says that while it had some objectionable features, the treaty should be regarded as a whole, the duty of the Senate being not to modify but to accept or reject. Cuba being an agricultural country is in a good position to sustain profitable commercial relations with all countries, but continues the report, the present situation determines commercial policy, and the protective systems adopted by most civilized nations are modified by reciprocity treaties. Cuban products are taxed chiefly to two, and the markets for these are not assured. Cuba needs, in the measure that Cuba needs, this condition can be overcome only by giving advantages to the market which is her best customer.

The committee in conclusion urges the ratification because the treaty defines the commercial relations of the United States and Cuba, clears the commercial horizon of Cuba's future and gives assurance for future commercial policy. No special opposition to the treaty is anticipated in the Senate.

SENSATIONAL CHARGES AGAINST A PRINCE

(By Associated Press.)

VIENNA, February 20.—Sensational charges against Prince Philip, of Saxa-Coburg-Gotha, who is an Austrian field marshal, and husband of the Princess Louise of Belgium, were made to-day in the Reichstag, during the debate on the

army bill by Herr Daneynki, the Polish leader. The latter denounced the Prince as a criminal.

Referring to the imprisonment of the former lieutenant of Hussars, Matasch, who eloped with the Princess Louise of Coburg several years ago, and who was sentenced to four years' imprisonment last December for forgery, he asserted that while in prison Matasch drew up a formal accusation, charging Prince Philip with forcing the Princess Louise, who was confined in an asylum for the insane near Dresden, some time after her elopement, to encourage the advances of the late Baron Hirsch and with compelling her to ask the Baron for money.

LARGEST VESSEL AFLOAT IN NEW YORK HARBOR

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, February 20.—The new White Star steamer Cedric, the largest vessel in the world, arrived to-day from Liverpool and Queenstown, after her maiden trans-Atlantic voyage. The passage from Daunt's Rock to this port was made in eight days, eight hours and sixteen minutes. She brought 712 passengers, of which number 450 were steerage. The Cedric is 700 feet in length and 101-8 feet deep, with a gross tonnage of 21,024 tons, dead-weight, about 18,000 tons and displacement of 28,000 tons. The propelling machinery consists of two sets of quadruple expansion engines, driving twin propellers. The vessel is designed to attain a speed of seventeen knots at sea. The Cedric has four masts and two funnels, the height of the latter being 121 feet above the keel and their dimensions are 14 feet 3 inches by 11 feet. Accommodations for 350 first-class, 200 second-class, and 2,500 steerage passengers are provided. The crew of the vessel consist of 200 men, 22 of whom are employed in the engine-room.

With the advent of the Cedric the White Star line possess the world's two largest vessels, the Celtic being a sister ship, Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, Ireland, and the builders of the Cedric. She is commanded by Captain H. J. Haddock, royal naval reserve, who was formerly master of ceremonies on the steamer Germanic.

On the passage from Queenstown, the Cedric encountered several northwest gales, but, as Captain Haddock remarked, "it didn't bother us, for you would hardly know you were at sea when on the steamer."

FOUR KILLED IN WRECK ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL

(By Associated Press.)

DUBUQUE, IOWA, February 20.—The Chicago and Minneapolis passenger train on the Illinois Central collided head-on with a freight train to-night at Galena, Ill. Three or four persons are known to be dead. The passenger train was north-bound and was said to have been running at a high rate of speed. A wrecking train has gone to the scene of the disaster. It is said that several cars and the locomotives left the rails.

The train left Chicago at 6:19 o'clock P. M. The following are reported killed: FREDMAN CYRIL, FREDMAN STOCKMAN, ENGINEER LAKE, BRAKEMAN COX.

According to the best information obtainable no passengers were hurt.

KAISER CONGRATULATES COMMANDER OF FLEET

(By Associated Press.)

KIEL, Feb. 20.—On the occasion of the raising of the blockade of the Venezuelan coast by the warships of the allied Powers, Emperor William cabled to Commander Schoder, the German commander, as follows:

"It is with satisfaction that I have gained the conviction from your reports that you, together with the commanders and crews of my ships in Venezuelan waters, during the blockade operations, did your duty and accomplished your task in every particular and under difficult conditions. It is with gratification that I like the opportunity now that the blockade is raised to express to you, the officers and men of your command my fullest satisfaction with the services you have rendered. I direct you to make this known."

SENT TO PRISON FOR GRAND LARCENY

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—George H. Pell, who some years ago was well known in Wall-Street circles and in fashionable society, was to-day sentenced to three years and six months in State prison for grand larceny, to which he pleaded guilty some time ago.

Pell in 1905 was sentenced to seven years on charges arising out of the failure of the Sixth National Bank, and was pardoned after serving two years. His wife and relatives are wealthy.

VERDICT AGAINST JEFFERSON HOTEL CO

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ALBANY, N. Y., February 20.—Walter P. Warren, the wealthy Troy stove manufacturer, whose action against the Jefferson Hotel Company, of Richmond, Va., was tried before the United States Court yesterday, has recovered the full amount of damages he asked. At 8:45 o'clock last night the jury agreed and reported a verdict awarding him \$35,447.42.

A DANCE GIVEN BY THE JOLLY HOWITZERS

The dance given by the Howitzers at their armory last night for the benefit of the proposed trip to New Orleans was a complete success. More than two hundred couples were on the floor. The evening was a most pleasant one, and the sum realized was very satisfactory.

MRS. ROOSEVELT GIVES CANE TO CHURCH FAIR

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, February 20.—Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the President, has given a cane for use as a prize at a church fair at Minola, Long Island. The figures of Admirals Dewey, Schley and Sampson are carved on the cane.

Took Laudanum.—Amelia Smith, colored, swallowed an overdose of laudanum this morning at 1 o'clock in a house at No. 314 Jefferson Street. She will recover.

Dr. Eisenheimer, of the ambulance corps, responded to the call, and succeeded in relieving the woman.

New York Is Growing.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—In the report of the Health Department published to-day, it is estimated that the present population of Greater New York is 3,712,000, an increase since the United States census of 1900 of 235,601.

Dunlap Hats opened to-day.

BETTER THAN BOTH

DON'T YOU THINK SO?

ANOTHER FIRE AT BLACKSTONE

Handsone Residence of Mr. H. H. Seay Burned Last Night, with Partial Insurance.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

BLACKSTONE, VA., Feb. 20.—Tried by fire is surely applicable to Blackstone at this time, as the dreaded demon invaded its precincts again to-night and claimed for its victim one of the handsomest residences in town. This was that of Mr. H. H. Seay, and every effort to save it proved fruitless.

The fire was first discovered about 10:30 by Mr. Seay. It was seen making its way out of the weatherboarding adjoining the cook-room. The alarm was sounded and soon a large crowd had gathered, and heroic work at once begun. At first it was thought the house could be saved, but it was soon found from cutting into the upper ceiling that the entire inner roof was on fire. Work was then begun to remove the furniture, and a large portion of this was carried out.

The value of the house was about \$3,000, with \$2,000 insurance. There was also \$500 insurance on the furniture, which may nearly cover the loss. Only last year Mr. Seay made extensive repairs on his dwelling, rendering it one of the handsomest here. Being opposite the Episcopal Church and rather isolated, no other property was endangered. Following so closely the large fire on Monday night, it would appear that some evil genius has set his wrath awakened towards us, and many people express dread now of retiring, fearing that their time may come next. Mr. Seay is the senior member of the Seay-Bagley Company, large dry goods merchants, and about two years ago had his kitchen burned, which came near burning his dwelling at the time, but hard work saved it.

INSANITY IN VIRGINIA.

Judge Tredway Thinks There is no Increase Among the Whites.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The opinion seems to prevail that there is an increase in insanity in this State, but I do not think that an investigation of the subject will furnish any basis for the prevailing opinion. For a number of years I have given this subject some thought, as a member of the Western State Hospital Board. I am sure that among the white people, there is no more insanity now than there was ten or twelve years ago. In order to arrive at the status of the matter, we will have to study and compare the statistics of our hospitals for a number of years. There are three hospitals for the white insane of our State, viz: Western State Hospital, Eastern State Hospital, and Southwestern State Hospital. From the reports of these institutions for the year ending 30th September, 1900, I find that there were 561 patients in the Western, 563 in the Eastern and 401 in the Southwestern, or a total number of 1,525 patients.

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I cannot now lay my hands on the reports for the last two years, but from recollection, I think I am justified in saying that they will disclose substantially the same state of facts.

The three hospitals, which are absolutely accurate, show that the number of white insane persons was only 23 larger in 1900 than eleven years previously, and the increase in our population during the same period. Insane white persons in 1889 were to some extent confined in our jails, but with rare exceptions, such as the case now, our hospitals do not allow them to remain in jail for more than a few days. Just as the proper papers are forwarded, these unfortunate persons are transferred to these hospitals.

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At the Central Hospital in 1889 there were 523 colored patients, in 1900 there were 588 and the number is much larger now. There is no class of our citizens which appeals to us more strongly for care, treatment and maintenance than the insane. They cannot help themselves. The people of Virginia must take care of them and during the fourteen years I have been connected with the Western State Hospital, I testify with pleasure to the fact that our Governors and Legislatures have invariably dealt with our insane in a fair and liberal manner.

JAMES L. TREDWAY, Chatham, Va.

DESPERATE FIGHTING AGAINST THE TURKS

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, February 21.—According to a dispatch from Sofia, published in this morning's Morning Leader, desperate fighting has occurred between a small band of revolutionists and 800 Turks in a defile close to the village of Borli, near Asteria, Albania. The Turks had ninety killed. The insurgents lost heavily, but succeeded in gaining the mountains.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO WOMEN AND ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD

By Marion Harland.



Evening wrap of black velvet trimmed with Irish point lace and black satin. The long satin ties which fall from the collar are edged with ruffles of Valenciennes lace, giving a soft finish to the front hem.



Over a foundation of white mousseline, figured with big pink roses, is a covering of black Brussels net closely embroidered with silver paillettes. Little fuzzy ruchings of the black net are used everywhere as a finish. A soft scarf of apple-green tulle finishes the décolletage, from the front of which a sash of green ribbon edged with the black ruching is draped diagonally across the bodice, falling in long ends at the back.



Ball gown of black crepe-de-chine and heavy fillet lace. A ruching of black tulle edging the neck is fastened to the left arm with a wreath of silver sequins. A butterfly of silver sequins ornaments the collar.



Dinner gown of black Chantilly lace dotted with velvet made up over lining of white chiffon and liberty satin.

EVENING GOWNS

I would like to make a suggestion to R. B. Ray about the wool sweater that may help "unshrink" it.

When it is to be washed, follow these directions, and the wool may become soft and more pliable:

Dissolve one-half of a small cake of white soap in one quart of water by boiling; add to it a large pintful of warm, not hot, water; then add enough ammonia to make the water feel soft to the fingers. Put the sweater in this and let it soak one-half hour. Do not rub on board, but work with hands, and turn and squeeze the garment until clean. Wring with hands from ends and rinse in water of the same temperature as suds, until water is clear. Put through wringer several times, and then comes the main part of the work. Carefully pull and stretch the garment in every way—up and down, sideways and lengthways. Hang it up to dry over the kitchen range, and while drying take down and pull and stretch several times. This is an excellent way to wash any kind of woollen clothing.

All other formulas for washing woollens expressly forbid the use of the wringer. Who is right?

I have an ingrain carpet badly spotted. I think the spots are greasy. It has been sent to a cleaner, but he did not do good work. I once saw a carpet cleaned with a compound containing oil gall, that worked like a charm on a carpet that was greasy and spotted. I put down water, being thoroughly beaten and a small space at a time cleaned by rubbing the solution on it with a scrubbing brush. This raised a great lather, which was scraped off with a wooden scraper, and the spot thoroughly wiped with a cloth wrung out in warm water.

Can you tell me how to prepare the solution? Or, failing that, can you tell me how to take the spots out in another way?

I have read with a great deal of interest the talk about cunning tomatoes. I had my tomatoes spoil year after year, until an old lady told me to be sure and cut the "heart" out in canning them. I did so, and have never lost a can since.

The ox gall was blended with something else, I fancy, that made the abundant lather. I do not know the proportions, but others have written to me of a similar preparation, the use of which was followed by the women servants. A notable housewife has sent me a formula which I know to be excellent for removing dirt from carpets of all kinds. Before giving it I observe that the carpet should be swept twice, once against the nap and once with it, to be sure no dirt lingers in the threads. After cleaning, when the carpet is perfectly dry, strew with dry salt and sweep it off. This will freshen the colors.

To clean spots left by grease and other substances: First, make a suds with a good white soap and hot water, and add fuller's earth to this until the consistency was followed by the women servants. A notable housewife has sent me a formula which I know to be excellent for removing dirt from carpets of all kinds. Before giving it I observe that the carpet should be swept twice, once against the nap and once with it, to be sure no dirt lingers in the threads. After cleaning, when the carpet is perfectly dry, strew with dry salt and sweep it off. This will freshen the colors.

well in the country on \$20 per month. "Ho" gives me that sum out of his salary of \$50, and I buy all the table supplies and hire my washing done. We have plenty of good nourishing food and few doctors' bills to pay. I find, though, that I have very little time left for myself after I get through cooking and housework. I do all my own sewing and sew until very late at night. I fear I do not plan my work well, and wish that you or some good housekeeper would tell me exactly how to make the most of my time, so that I would not always be so rushed. I am fond of good reading, but have to neglect some work if I indulge in it.

SOME OF THE REST OF US MAY HIDE OUR diminished heads in abject humility upon reading your modest story. That you feed four people—two of them hungry, growing children—upon less than \$2 per week, do all your housework, cooking and sewing and are "contented"—is a lesson in patience, industry and Christian cheerfulness.

All the same, your constitution will wear better and your mind keep fresher if you give some small household task the go-by now and then, and feed your mind with fuel, contentment (and needful) for it. "Something must be crowded out." See to it that it is a non-essential, then push it out of the way.

In answer to F. M. B., you said nothing could be done with "meat" after being boiled for soup. Did you ever try "Dutch Ham Cheese"? Here are two ways of preparing it.

No. 1. Take out meat when well done, chop or grind it while hot, add pepper and salt and two tablespoonfuls of the soup (meat gravy is better if you have it). Mix with the hands and press down tight into a small bowl. Next day take out the cake of meat, put into a sauce jar, cover with vinegar. You can eat it in a few hours, but it is better to stand three or four days. Cut in thin slices and serve with vinegar or tomato sauce.

No. 2. Cut up two tart apples in thick slices, leaving on the peel. Put in a splendor with water enough to cover, and a tablespoonful of vinegar. Cook until about half done. Add slices of the meat (prepared as for No. 1), set on the back of the stove and let them steam for ten minutes. When you wish it up, invert the pan so that apples will come on top of the meat. Serve with buttered toast. This is very nice. Just try it. I hope you will pardon me for daring to suggest to you.

M. P.

Suggestions conveyed so courteously are gladly and gratefully received. Thank you for giving me the chance to explain that soup meat, properly cooked, means, first, mincing, then macerating in cold water, gradually warmed to a long boil, and then a second soaking for hours in vinegar or in which the meat is squeezed and pressing until little remains, but pale fibres your dog and cat would refuse.

Head-cheese made upon this base would be like the Frenchman's famous "pomme soup."

RAININ PUDDING.

Cream two tablespoonfuls of sugar with one-half cup of butter, add to this two whisked eggs, one cup of sweet milk, two cups of flour sifted with two spoonfuls of baking powder, and add one cup of sifted raisins, chopped fine and dredged with flour. Steam for half an hour in cups. Serve with hard sauce.

PLUM PUDDING.

Cream a scant cup of butter with one cup of sugar, add to this three whisked eggs, one cup of sweet milk, one and one-half cups of bread crumbs, two cups of flour sifted with two spoonfuls of baking powder, a teaspoonful each of cinnamon, nutmeg and allspice, and, last of all, one cup each of clean, dry raisins and seed raisins well dredged with flour.

OUR SALES DIFFER

FROM OTHERS BECAUSE OUR MERCHANDISE IS DIFFERENT

FROM OTHERS.

In this Overcoat sale you have the opportunity to purchase the best garments it is possible to produce. They are ready-to-wear—not ordinary ready-made garments. No cloth could be finer—no workmanship better. Every coat in the house is included in this under-price offering.

\$15 and \$18 Overcoats are reduced to . . . \$11.80
\$20, \$22 and \$23.50 Overcoats are reduced to . . . \$14.75
\$28, \$30 and \$32 Overcoats are reduced to . . . \$19.75
\$38, \$40 and \$45 Overcoats are reduced to . . . \$28.75

IN ADDITION We offer for to-day, only, all the broken lots and odds and ends of Men's Suits and Overcoats, which sold at \$10.75, \$12.50 and \$13.50, at

\$6.75 FOR THE CHOICE

IN THE BOYS' DEPT

We have prepared a special reduction sale for to-morrow only which gives you the opportunity to buy any of our broken lots of Boys' Suits and Overcoats at

LESS THAN 50c ON THE DOLLAR.

\$1.45 for \$3.00 Suits and Overcoats.
\$1.95 for \$4.00 Suits and Overcoats.
\$2.45 for \$5.00 Suits and Overcoats.
\$2.95 for \$6.00 Suits and Overcoats.
\$3.15 for \$6.50 Suits and Overcoats.
\$3.65 for \$7.50 Suits and Overcoats.
\$4.15 for \$8.50 Suits and Overcoats.

Cans-Rady Company

The Right to Hold Office.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—As against the reasons uttered by Attorney-General Root, in his jeremiad upon the objection to giving office to negroes, I will ask you to publish a "brief" of the argument of John McClure, ex-chief justice of this State, Republican, and member of Powell Clayton's State Committee, which he made upon his contention that negroes have no right to hold office; that the right to vote does not carry the right with it to hold office by reason of anything contained in the Constitution of the United States, quoting Cruikshank vs. U. S., 92 U. S. 512, and U. S. vs. Reese, 157 U. S. 214, and quotes the first section of the XIV amendment.

He begins by declaring that citizenship does not confer the privilege of either voting or holding office; a woman is a citizen of the United States, yet she cannot vote or hold office as such. He gives this page of history, on the 11th of January, 1869: The House Committee of Congress reported a proposed constitutional amendment "to be known as the XV Article. On the 15th of the same month the Senate Committee reported another. The former provided only that the right of a citizen to vote should not be denied by reason of race, color, etc. The Senate proposition contained the additional phrase, "and hold office." The House proposition was passed and sent to the Senate, the Senate amended the House proposition by substituting its own, which was sent to the House.

Mr. Logan, February 17th, 1869, moved to amend by striking out the words "and to hold office." Mr. Bingham, of the House, moved after the word color to add the words "nativity, property, creed," which was adopted, and thus amended was sent back to the Senate; the Senate refused to concur, and a committee of conference was appointed of seven, five of whom signed the following report: "To strike out the words and hold office," to which the Senate agreed, and the resolution thus amended was passed and adopted as the XVth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and is presumed to have been ratified, and is so recorded in the text of the instrument.

"Article XV. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." There is no warrant anywhere in the Constitution for the words "and hold office."

The only practical legislation that can help us without running us hopelessly into debt is to have the Legislature enact that the State relegate the convicts to the public roads, furnish portable barracks on wheels to be rented to the various counties and have the railroads transport them free of charge, and put the forces thus furnished under a competent contractor who knows his business.

Long Glade, Va.

REX.

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